tion price scheme, year-wise, from 1981-82 to 1985-86, is as follows:—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Amount of subsidy
1981-82	275
1982-83	550
1983-84	900
1984-85	1200
1985-86	1600

(b) The subsidy is paid per tonne of the product and represents the difference between the fair retention price fixed by the Government and net realisation of the manufacturer from the sale of fertilizers at Government controlled prices. The retention price comprises the cost of production, interest on borrowings and the return on net worth. The cost of production is worked out, adopting the normative capacity utilisation of Ammonia plant at 80 per cent and of Phosphoric Acid plant at 70 per cent and the stipulated consumption norms in regard to raw materials and utilities. Other items like cost of packing, conversion costs, selling expenses, minimum statutory bonus and depreciation are also included in the cost of production. To the cost of production so determined, interest on borrowings and post-tax return of 12 per cent on the net worth, are added to arrive at the retention price of a particular product.

(c) As the cost of production is worked out on the basis of normative capacity utilisation, it is in the interest of the manufacturers to operate their plants at as high a level as possible. If the capacity utilisation of a fertilizer plant is more than the normative level and it consumes feedstock/utilities at the stipulated levels, the profit of the unit will be more than the post-tax return of 12 per cent. If, on the other hand, the capacity utilisation is less than the prescribed level or if the consumption of raw materials, etc. is more than the normative levels, fixed by the Government, the unit will earn less profit or even incur losses. The retention price scheme, therefore, contains inbuilt incentive for good performance and disincentive for poor performance.

There has been substantial increase in indigenous production of fertilizers over the years. Imports of fertilizers have, however, continued to be necessary as the indigenous production is inadequate to meet the rising demand for fertilizers. However, to the extent indigenous production of fertilizers has increased, there has been a corresponding containment of imports.

T. V. and Radio Stations in Gujarat

*140. SHRI RAMSINGHBHAI PATALIYABHAI RATHVAKOLI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some T.V. centres, relay centres and Radio Stations have been set up in Gujarat during the period 1-1-1984 to 30-6-1986;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether more such centres/stations are proposed to be set up in Gujarat from 1-8-1986 to 31-12-1986;

(d) whether representations in this regard have been received from M.Ps., Gujarat Government and other organisations; and

(e) if so, what action Government have taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): (a) to (e) No new radio station was set up in Gujarat during the period 1-1-84 to 30-6-86. However, three high power (10 KW) TV transmitters at Ahmedabad, Rajkot

and Dwarka and six low power (100 Watt) TV transmitters at Vadodra, Surat, Bhavnagar, Patan, Bharuch and Navasari were set up in Gujarat during this period.

A low power (100 watt) TV transmitter at Bhuj is under implementation and is expected to be commissioned by 31-12-86.

Suggestions and representations have been received from time to time for improvement of radio and T V. facilities in the State. The following new schemes have been included in the VII Plan of All India Radio and Doordarshan:—

All India Radio

In its 7th Five Year Plan, AIR propose to set up new radio stations at Surat, Ahwa and Godhra. Besides, the power of the existing 50 KW MW transmitter at Ahmedabad is proposed to be upgraded to 200 KW MW.

Doordarshan

Provision has been made in the 7th Plan for setting up low power (100 watt) TV transmitters at Veraval, Palanpur, Surendra Nagar, Junagarh, Amreli, Valsad, Ahwa and Godhra. A full fleedged TV Studio Centre at Ahmedabad is under implementation as part of the VI Plan and is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1986-87. Establishment of Studio Centre at Rajkot is also included in the VII Plan.

Registration of Voluntary Organisations Engaged in the Welfare Activities

@543. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI RAMAKRISHNA MAZUMDER:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether voluntary organisations engaged in welfare activities are required to register themselves under the law of the land;

(b) if so, the number of organisations thus registered and the amount of money received by them during the financial year 1985-86; and

(c) the names of such organisations in the Eastern and North-Eastern States and the details of their activities during 1985-86 and till July, 1986 as also the amount received by them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b) Registration of voluntary organisations engaged in welfare activities is not mandatory but such registration is one of the conditions for sanctioning grant-in-aid by this Ministry to voluntary organisations.

During 1985-86, a total of 1116 voluntary organisations were recommended by the State Governments for grant-in-aid and a total amount of Rs. 775.99 lakhs was sanctioned to them.

(c) A statement is enclosed. [*See* Appendix CXXXIX, Annexure No. 33].

Government accommodation with the Central Government Employees

544. DR. MOHD. HASHIM KIDWAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of the Central Government employees on the waiting list for allotment of Government accommodation till June 30th, 1986;

(b) the number of Officers and Class II employees who own houses and are still occupying Government accommodation;

(c) the percentage of Government employees provided with Government accommodation till date; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to provide allotment for those on the waiting list?

@Previously Unstarred Question No. 58, transferred from the 17th July, 1986.